we stablishing its constitutional authority throughout the 34 States.

The New-Bedford Mercury.

We ball with pleasure any measure which promises the settlement of the troubles under which the country is suffering. This is a step in the right direction, because it looks to the removal from a portion of the States of the cause of our troubles, and give assurance that in the States which remain in rebellion, the institution of Slavery cannot long exist. We are wedded to no theory as to the mode in which the country is to be rid of Slavery. Our hope has been and still is, that it may be effected by peaceful methods. So far as the Border States are concerned, this hope now brightens. But we still adhere to the opinion uniformly expressed, and which this measure of the President strengthens, that as a condition of the future permanent peace and prosperity of this Republic, Slavery must cease—not at once by force of an enactment or a proclamation, nor yet, as we of an enactment or a preclamation, nor yet, as we hope, by the strong arm of the military—but by the action of the loyal men who must hereafter reconstruct constitutional State Governments, where these have de facto ceased to exist.

It will do more good to the Union cause than even that the mere re-establishment of our empire over the South. The getting rid of Slavery, the only element of discord in our politics, will be heartly indersed by the Liberals and Republicans of all Europes, and give us a strength abroad that we never had before. At home the effects of this Message will be equally good. It unites the North as one man upon a platform that is assented to by every phase of public opinion in the loyal and Border States. The so-called Conservatives are satisfied, because the right to hold slaves, and the power of the State over the matter, is recognized in this does because they see it is the hone to be considered.

The Providence Journal.

The President, by this important Message, puts it upon record that the Government deliberately, and in the eyes of the whole world, derives to use its in-fluence in a constitutional manner to diminish the domain of Slavery. That simple fact is one that will attract more attention in Europe, and win for Mr. Lincoln's Administration more commendation than any or all the deeds it has done before. It tells to any or all the deeds it has done before. It tells to the nations that now this Government does not aim, as so many Administrations have done, to build up and strengthen an institution which the moral sense of the civilized world condemns as an anomaly and a blot on our national life, but that its wish is by peaceful and legst means to curtail the power of a system which has proved so freinful a source of trouble in our hand, and which has so tarnished our reputation abroad. That Abraham Lincoln has taken this step, will not be the least of his titles to the gratuade of this people, and to the respect of the civilized world. the gratitude of t

We thank President Lincoln for this patriotic sug-

THE QUESTION OF QUESTIONS.

President Lincoln has allowed the Abolition clamor, which has raged around Washington for some months past with unexampled violence, to beguite him into a false step. He has issued a Message, which may be understood and appreciated at the North, but which will occasion uneasiness and district in the Border States, and be perverted to mean an ultra emancipation policy at the South.

The impulsiveness and want of consideration in the Executive gives a sense of insecurity. The country was just gathering tone and hope from the position of affairs; and the prospects of sweeping position of affairs; and the prospects of sweeping away the army of dismion and building up a Union has allowed the Abolition clamor, which has raged around Washington for some months past with unexampled violence, to beguite him into a false step. He has issued a Message, which may be understood and appreciated at the North, but which will occasion uneasiness and district in the Border States, and the prospects of sweeping position of affairs; and the prospects of sweeping position of affairs; and the prospects of sweeping position of affairs; and the prospects of sweeping position of affairs.

Guif of Mexico. We regret that the President has taken time to say enything about Slavery. The swift logic of events, such as we have a right to expect, will be a thousand times more potent than any message of the President or any law of Congress. The Government has appealed to arms, and opposes force to force, bayonet to bayonet. We want battles, not proclamations. We are giving our money for the Union, not for the pecuniary aid of States which can abolish or establish Slavery as they please. please.

With this message passes away all doubt as to the policy of the Administration. Faithful to the Constitution, it is not so blinded by the necesses of a false and ruinous pretense of conservatism as not to see the real issues, the real antagenous between Bondage and Freedom, and the marvellous adaptation of Pro-Shivery men at the North to the irrasonable wishes and designs of the seceding States. Make Slavery sucred, put between it and the disasters it has brought upon itself the strong arm of the Union, highest terms of her performants. The Haffalo Express. has brought upon itself the strong arm of the Union, and even in this, his darkest hour, Jeff. Davis can look forward with the eye of an intelligent faith to the fruition of his hopes.

We thank President Lincoln for this patriotic suggestion, and hope that Congress will lose no time in making the offer to the Slave States to abandon Slavery, as a perpetual matination, and enroll themselves among the free and loyal Commonwealths.

We see nothing alarming in it, though radicals and extremists on both sides will be likely to regard it with suspicion. It is about the mildest form of emancipation yet proposed, and shows that the lean triggs of the Administration are to a conservative and cautious policy in the treatment of this very delicate questics.

The Pitteburgh Gazette.

The Chacken and I show which its shat the people of the Free Stanes will not like to be taxed to pay for slaves which the silve will not like to be taxed to pay for slaves which the sive will not li

HOW THE MONITOR BAFFLED THE MERRINAC

A gentleman who was at the Seminary, Camp Hamilton, and eccupied a favorable position,

position of affairs; and the prospects of sweeping away the army of disminent and building up a Union away the army of disminent and building up a Union party in the South (on which slone the permanency of the Federation must rest) were becoming brighter, of the Federation must rest were becoming brighter, or the Federation must rest were becoming brighter, or the Federation must rest were becoming brighter, or the Federation must rest were been supported by the South of the South

Message.

The lates Amend of the Hindelplatted of the Selection of Select

standard of the Prediction, or is obligated wall.

The alleage of N. France (these are seen to recover the country of the training of the country of the

where the second continue transmiss from the speak of the legal and the

her no inconvenience whatever. It was adroitly around her.

What good is to come of it? Why introduce a distancing element into national affairs? The best emancipation scheme we have heard suggested is to wage war on the insurgent army, pursue it every where, and, if it won't surrender, drive it into the Guif of Mexico. We regret that the President has falled her at the distance of two or three yards to fire her guns with telling effect. When they parted, a large hole was torn through the Marrimac's mail, and an additional port-hole, not on the exact line with the original four, became clearly discernible.

Several times did they thus try to overreach each other, but luckily no harm came to the Monitor.

The Minnesota, meantime, whenever the positions of the combatants would admit of it, kept the air filled with howling shot and shells, directed at the He was zealous and active, and it gives me pleasure foe, but, owing to defective means of observation, to mention him.

far overrenching the mark, except in one or two instances, when the hull of the Merrimae, near her bows, received a heavy shot.

He was zentous and active, and it gives me pleasare to mention him.

The Empire City, on board of which was Gen. Wright, grounded on the bar. As soon as he arrived, in another steamer, immediate steps were taken to transfer to him the forts, and all authority and pos-

IN CLOSE CONFINEMENT.

Bostos, Tuesday, March II, 1862.
Information from Fort Warren states that Gens. Backner and Tilghman were put in close confinement yesterday. The cause for this is not stated.

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT.

Washingro's, Monday, March 10, 1862. the long trail of smoke drifting lazily across the sky. official distatch from Commodore Dupont, of which bringing with him 144 men, including invalids of the

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COM. DUPONT

land, that to strike them from the water would be the mere result of chance.

A battery of six guns, though larger, and affording therefore a better mark, is equally well sheltered and masked. These batteries and the heavy guns mounted in Fort Clinch, command all one turnings of the main stip channel, and rake an approaching enemy. Beside these there was another battery of four guns on the south end of Cumberland Island, the fire of which would cross the channel inside the bar. The difficulties arising from the indirectness of the channel and from the shealness of the bar would have added to the defenses by keeping the approaching vessels a long time exposed to live under great disadvantages; and when the ships of an enemy had passed all these defenses, they would have to encounter a well-constructed and naturally masked battery at the town, which commands the access to the inner anchorage. We are told that Gen. Lee the inner anchorage. We are told that Gen. Lee pronounced the place perfectly defensible. We are not surprised at this liftme. We captured Port Royal, but Fernandins and Fort

We captured Fort Royal, but Fernandias and For-Clinch have been given to us.

We had in the expedition Mr. W. H. Denais, an Assistant in the Coast Survey, who poscessed accur-ate local knowledge of a part of the ground we pursed over, of which, indeed, he had made the topographi-cal map under the direction of the Superintendent.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MOROE.

FORESS MOROE.

FORTRESS MOROE.

FORTRESS MOROE.

FORTRESS MOROE.

FO

is now either actually in my possession or under my control, and thus the views of the Government have

Very respectfully, your most chedient servant, S. F. DUPONT. Flag Officer Com. South Atlantic Block, Squadron. To Hog. Gipson Whiles, Sec. of Newy, Washington, D. C.

THE GREAT MAYAL FIGURE. OPERATIONS IN FLORIDA AND GEORGIA. "THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION

ARRIVAL AT PARK BARRACKS.

Dr. Hitchcock, of Gov. Andrew's staff, who had been assigned to the duty of providing for the remo-Capt. Davis, late feet Captain of the South At- val of the sick and wounded from Roanoke Island, antic squadron, arrived here to-night, bringing an arrived at Jersey City, via Baltimore, yesterday,

Corporal F. 2 yas, Co. H. 21st Massachusetts, Philadelp Owen Elimor, Co. D. 21st Massachusetts, Shirley Villag, E. M. McDenedl, Co. D. 21st Massachusetts Somerville, J. F. Palmer, Co. A. 40th Connecticut, Guilford, C. T. Civen, Co. D. 21st Massachusetts, Fliebburg, George Hundy, Co. D. 21st Massachusetts, Fliebburg, George Hundy, Co. D. 21st Massachusetts, Harvard, S. Russell, Haddam, Conn., 5th Regiment, W. Murchire, Harrford, Co. E., 10th Conn.
S. S. Smith, John Regiment, Co. E., 10th Conn.
S. S. Smith, John Regiment, Co. E., 10th Conn.
S. S. Smith, John Regiment, Co. E., 10th Conn.
G. H. A. Goot, Co. B. Coventry, Infl. Conn.
J. A. Gilchrist, 25th, Limesburg, Mass., Co. F. Wm. M. Webb, 10th Conn., Co. H. New-London, G. H. Browe, 10th Conn., New-London, G. H. Browe, 10th Conn., New-London, F. Card, Zod Mass., Co. F. Darvers, J. Hattler, 22sd Mass., Co. J. Oxford Bridgewater, S. E. Freets, 19th Conn., Co. A., 10th Conn., Tarrytown, Geo., Remark, Co. R., 10th Conn., Wallingford, W. M. A. Trandt, Co. A., 10th Conn., Wallingford, W. M. A. Trandt, Co. A., 10th Conn., Tarrytown, J. School, Rose, Co. D., 10th Conn., Tarrytown, G. S. Banning, Co. J. Sist New York, Baltimore, A. Wilson, Co. J. Sist New York, Baltimore, A. Wilson, Co. J. Sist Mass., Chatton, J. School, G. C., 20th Nass, Werecaster, Thus, Bunding, Co. J. Sist New York, Baltimore, A. Wilson, Co. J. Sist Mass., Chatton, J. Palma, N. Y. Sergi Jan Hamilton, eds. N. Y. Co. A. Brooklyn, J. Falled, Jels N. Y., Co. -, Schotevas, N. Y. Sergi Jan Hamilton, eds. N. Y. Co. A. Brooklyn, J. Falled, Jels N. Y., Co. -, Schotevas, N. Y. E. C. Jehnson, Go. A. Pith Conn., Even Palma, N. Y. Sergi Jan Hamilton, eds. N. Y. Co. A. Guillord, Co. D. Schotevas, N. Y. E. C. Jehnson, Go. A. Pith Conn., Even Palma, N. Y. L. Palma, Co. J. Jehn Conn., Co. D., Schotevas, N. Y. E. C. Jehnson, Go. A. Pith Conn., Co. D., Notth-Fast, N. Y. Carporal J. L. Brookly, Co. D.,

sbury. North-East, N. Y. lass, South Worcester

 Paper, Co. J. Olet New-York, Cherry Valley.
 Semarssen Co. B. Duch Comm., Grandbald.
 Bettelly, Go. H. Juch Comm., Groton.
 George B. Booth, Co. K. Jist Mass. South Adams.
 Landlein, Co. K. Diat N. Y., New-York City.
 R. Laple, Co. I., Slat N. Y., Cherry Valley.
 G. H. Gardington, Co. I., Jist N. Y., Worcester, N. Y.
 J. C. Wierling, Co. I., Jist N. Y., Worcester, N. Y.
 David Banting, Co. H., 23d Mass., Swampsscott,
 John Newton, Co. E. 23d Mass., Marbichead.
 Chas. H. Curting, Co. A. 21st Mass., Templeton.
 John B. McCey, Co. F. 23d Mass., Salem.
 John B. McCey, Co. F. 23d Mass., Salem.
 Chas. Colsieph, Co. A. 21st Mass., Templeton. John B. McCoy, Co. F. 25d Mass., Salem. Chas Cobletch, Co. A. Jais Mass., Templeton. Marshat Cobletgh, Co. I. 25th Mass., Templeton. John Howell, Co. F. 25th Mass., Worcester. Feter Brady, Co. E. 25th Mass., Worcester. Jan. Mally, antice, steamer New-Brunswick, Philadelphile John Allen, Co. C. 25th Mass., East Douglass.

RECENT CAPTURES BY OUR NAWY, RETURN OF WOUNDED AND SICK.

FROM ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

then, and which is a constant of the removal, in a satisfactory mainer, of the cause of national discord.

We do not think it likely that any practical results are immediately to flow from the suggestions of the texentive—but it may be the means of irrecting the attention of the public to the only mode by which this important question can be reached to meet his sanction; and consequently the dira Anti-Slavery men will find that they will have to come to the standard of the Freezik, it seems uncalled for, unless the President, or be obliged to go to the wall.

The Albany (N. Y.) Fuser, (Ben.)

At present, it seems uncalled for, unless the President or the Freezik, it seems uncalled for, unless the President of the Van Nath. Slavery in the Albany (N. Y.) Fuser, (Ben.)

At present, it seems uncalled for, unless the President of the Van Nath. Slavery (Present) the School the earth at the distance of the name at every since the first the Aboundant of the President of the President of the United States was small in the Aboundant, which is the expension of the President of the United States was small in the Aboundant of the President of the Van Nath. Slavery (Present) that is the Aboundant of the President of the United States was small in the Aboundant of the President of the Van Nath. Slavery (Present) the President of the United States was small in the Aboundant of the President of the United States was small in the Aboundant of the President of the United States was small in the Aboundant of the President of the United States was small in the Aboundant of the President of the United States was small in the Aboundant of the President of the United

for protection against the impressment which they are subjected to. We were informed that our men belonging to loyal families, who had been dafted to fight against the Union, have secreted themselve in great numbers in the swamps, all throughthese counties, where they intend to remain until the cas get to where our forces are encamped, or are asured of protection. They are furnished with food bytheir parents, who alone know where these devoted striots are to be found. It is truly a sorrowful sibt to see these feeble and aged people—like birds, carying food to their young broods—paddling their little canoes to these secreted places, on these missins of mercy and love. For the want of canoes the most of these Union refugees will be unable to reach Roanoke Island, or our steamers, which occasonally cruise up and down these Sounds and rivers. Those who succeeded in reaching our boats have been re ceived and taken to Roanoke Island, when they will be made useful.

We cruised up this river-the Pasquotanek-to the Sound, and then into North River to its hear, when you come to the Chesapeake and Albemarl Canal, which unites North River with Currituck Sound. This canal is narrow-not more than sixty fet wide -and is of considerable importance to Norbik; the Rebels, however, obstructed it as soon as we took Roanoke Island, by sinking schooners and other obstacles, and we discovered to-day that Gen. Wise's men were filling it up with earth for fear our forces might attempt to work their way through this canal and attack Norfolk. Consequently, the terrified Rebels intend to make a sure thing of the matter by utterly destroying this important channel, which is the property of Northern men, and built by Northern

Leaving this city yesterday at 2 o'clock p. m., we arrived within five or six miles of the month of the